1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN DIVISION
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, - Docket No. 5:20-cr-341-FL-1
5	Plaintiff, - New Bern, North Carolina - December 16, 2021
6	v Sentencing
7	RICHARD RUBALACAVA, -
8	Defendant
9	TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE LOUISE WOOD FLANAGAN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.
11	APPEARANCES:
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22	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography,
23	transcript produced by notereading.
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1 (Commenced at 2:15 p.m.) 2 THE COURT: Are you Richard -- do you need some time, counsel? 00:00:04 3 Your Honor, just to remind him to 00:00:07 4 MR. GRAY: 00:00:09 speak into the microphone. 5 00:00:11 THE COURT: I can cover that. Keep your 6 00:00:13 7 mask on, over your nose too. 00:00:16 8 My name is Judge Flanagan. This is the time 00:00:18 the Court has set aside to sentence you for 9 00:00:23 10 participating in that riot in Raleigh. 00:00:30 11 I usually am spoken to by people who stand up when they're addressing the Court, but because of 00:00:34 12 COVID, the fact that we're all having to talk to each 00:00:37 13 00:00:41 14 other through these masks, stay seated, keep that 00:00:44 15 microphone front and center. And the counsel will benefit from this too. The orientation of the 00:00:47 16 microphone, we've learned, really is very important, Mr. 00:00:50 17 It's got to be kind of pulled towards you and 00:00:52 18 centered. But if you have trouble communicating, I'll 00:00:56 19 00:01:02 20 address it and try to fix it. 00:01:04 2.1 So the crime is maliciously damaging 00:01:12 22 property by means of fire. 00:01:16 23 Have you read the presentence report, sir? 00:01:20 2.4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 00:01:20 THE COURT: Good. Have you had enough time

to talk with Mr. Gray so that you feel ready today to be sentenced?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Going forward then,

THE COURT: All right. Going forward then there were some very sad events that unfolded. Many people were hurt; property was destroyed needlessly in Raleigh in May of 2020.

You set a fire in the Budacai restaurant. You stole the cash register as well.

And then you moved on to the General Dollar or the Dollar General Express in Raleigh, and you set a fire in there, destroyed the whole building. \$354,379 in damage is what's been estimated.

Then you moved on to your employer's premises, Red Hat. You removed your shirt and set it on fire, but you extinguished it.

And when you were interviewed, you variously gave some excuses about how you were threatened to take the actions that I've described and bullied, but it didn't appear to be true, as also discussed in the presentence report.

Obviously your life for a significant part of time played itself out in Alaska, and you collected a lot of convictions there beginning at the age of 18: trespassing, theft, violating release conditions,

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escape, stealing a vehicle, giving false information, theft, criminal mischief, disorderly conduct, illegal use of a phone, threatened to blow up someone's residence, escape, misconduct involving a controlled substance, false information.

And then you moved on to Wake County, North Carolina. At the age of 23 you began your contact with the criminal justice system on this side of the country: trespassing on a railroad, possession of marijuana paraphernalia, possession of drug paraphernalia, trespassing, financial card fraud, attempted financial card theft.

So very unfortunately at the age of 27 you come into this courtroom with 16 criminal history points, and that puts you in the highest category, that's a VI.

And there are all these other arrests on your record that, again, put you in contact with the criminal justice system, but they don't change that score.

Your family background was difficult.

There's no getting around that, and I don't minimize that for one moment. You were deprived of food, saw your mother being beaten, only met your father once, and left to care for -- well, that's not correct, but you

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said you felt like you were not allowed to have a 00:05:20 1 childhood. 00:05:23 2 THE DEFENDANT: 00:05:24 3 Yes. 00:05:29 4 THE COURT: And you were homeless for a period of time. 00:05:31 5 00:05:36 And you've had a mental competency 6 7 evaluation in this case, and you've been ruled 00:05:39 00:05:45 8 competent. 00:05:47 You've been diagnosed with a borderline personality disorder, borderline intellectual 00:05:49 10 functioning, cocaine use disorder, methamphetamine use 00:05:53 11 disorder, cannabis abuse disorder, unspecified 00:05:56 12 00:06:02 13 depressive disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity 00:06:06 14 disorder, and post-traumatic stress. There have been 00:06:13 15 some attempts made by you to kill yourself, and you have variously been in contact with mental health 00:06:20 16 professionals since the age of seven. 00:06:24 17 00:06:30 18 Your drug use history is significant and 00:06:33 19 covers just about everything. 00:06:37 20 And you don't have a high school diploma. 2.1 You felt like you were picked on, and you were 00:06:44 00:06:50 22 suspended. And ultimately you just were disconnected 00:06:58 23 from high school education. 00:07:02 2.4 You've got a very little bit of an 25 00:07:04 employment history.

And the total offense level, the probation office thinks, is a 21. And this appears correct.

And so I'm advised to consider a sentence somewhere between 77 to 96 months. By law I cannot sentence you to less than five years in prison, and I can't sentence you to more than 20 years in prison.

Your behavior can be supervised for three years. The fine could be as much as a quarter of \$1 million. And there's the money that's owed because you burnt down the dollar store, \$354,379.22. And a \$100 special assessment.

And it's my duty to decide a sentence that's going to fix this. And I find that duty very difficult to discharge in this case. It's my duty to do the following in fixing this: To take into consideration your background and your history, the nature and circumstances of the instant offense, the need to discourage this type of conduct, to promote respect for the law, to protect the public, and the need for treatment.

And there's a compelling need for treatment, and there's some deep-seated issues that you're going to have with you for the rest of your life.

So, Mr. Gray, what do you think is a sentence that does what it needs to do in this case?

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MR. GRAY: Well, Your Honor, I certainly do not envy the position of the Court when it comes to Mr. Rubalacava, because unfortunately Mr. Rubalacava is the example of what takes place when there is that intersection between the need for a mental health system to help those like Mr. Rubalacava, but there is none around. And unfortunately it looks as though the desire is to place folks like Mr. Rubalacava into perpetual incarceration. And unfortunately, Your Honor, that's not due to Mr. Rubalacava and his background.

The Court is more than aware of his history, the fact that he has 17 paragraphs of criminal convictions, not including other interactions with the Court. But it's pretty clear that the basis for all of that interaction, these criminal convictions, is truly an issue that resolves within the issue of his mental health.

Mr. Rubalacava, as the Court has noted, has had at least one evaluation by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, an evaluation done by an expert that we provided, and all of those point to the same issues, which is Mr. Rubalacava has a host of issues involving mental health that ultimately need to be addressed.

We'll cite the Dr. Ross report because Dr. Ross as well as Dr. Hilkey both have made the finding

that it's not an issue beyond resolution. And I think that is the bright spot within Mr. Rubalacava's case.

Mr. Rubalacava is not a mean-spirited person. He is not a person who is acting for the sake of trying to just take money and things of that nature. Unfortunately, Your Honor, when he was arrested for these events that took place during the course of the protest, he was aligning himself with those who wanted to do other things during the course of that protest. He is caught up into the spirit of many people who are trying to do bad, and he got caught up in that. A lot of that is because of how he has -- his mental health issues to essentially make him a little bit more susceptible to that kind of treatment.

But, Your Honor, when we look at what took place that night, it all began when Mr. Rubalacava tried to set a green plant leaf on fire in the Budacai restaurant. This isn't a plant that was going to catch on fire, the video showed did not catch on fire. Mr. Rubalacava left. He was told to go back in and take some stuff. We see that as a repeated trend throughout that night; he's coerced into making things happen. And he's not doing this because he isn't aware of what he's doing; he clearly knows what he's doing. But I think it just shows a level of susceptibility that a person in

his mind set has with regard to these sort of activities. And it's clear this is something that's been a component of his life for at least since he was seven.

Unfortunately, some of these issues are related to physical. He did have a television that fell on his head. The environment; he was raised in an environment that was less than idyllic, including physical abuse. He also has a number of intellectual deficits that unfortunately compound a lot of the problems; he has difficulty reading. We spent a lot of time walking through and reading documents to Mr. Rubalacava because that's the sort of assistance that he needs. He ultimately can and does understand what's going on, Your Honor, so he is not at the point where he doesn't understand what's going on. But I do think it's important for the Court to understand that a lot of what's going on as to why this is happening results from his mental difficulties as well as his background and, more importantly, the help that he needs.

Mr. Rubalacava can be helped. Dr. Ross and Dr. Hilkey note in their report that when he's medicated and he's given a structured environment, he does tend to thrive. When he was at FMC Butner for the course of this evaluation, Richard was given the opportunity to be

an assistant and help with those that were at the FMC
that needed additional care. It was while he was acting
in that role that he ultimately thrived. It gave him a
job; it gave him responsibility; it gave him a chance to
exercise his ability to care and nurture.

THE COURT: What's that type of job called? Are you an orderly?

MR. GRAY: An orderly, Your Honor. He's an orderly. I think the official term is "custodian" at that level, but he is an orderly to help out with those who are in the unit.

We note this, Your Honor, because I think when we look at the question of Mr. Rubalacava, his history is one where if we just continually incarcerate him and keep him behind bars for the rest of his life, I don't think we're doing him a service, nor do I feel that we're fulfilling the obligations under 3553(a). However, we can help give him the structure and the medication that he needs while he's in custody.

So we would ask, Your Honor, for -- while he's being placed, we would like to have vocational training as well as educational training for him so that he can build the skills and be able to help provide for himself. Before this all took place, Mr. Rubalacava was homeless. He was out on the streets. As he was

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homeless and without a lot of ability to help take care of himself, he ended up using a lot of drugs. And drugs has been something he's been doing in order to help deal with the issues he has.

THE COURT: Can you give me some insight on why he went from Alaska to Raleigh?

MR. GRAY: Yes, Your Honor. So his father was stationed -- was in the Air Force, and he was stationed up Eielson Air Force base in Alaska. of his father's assignment, he was then sent back down to Shaw Air Force base, which is in South Carolina. That's where his family resides, near Rock Hill. left Rock Hill to come to Raleigh in an effort to try to, one, get a little bit of a head start on himself. But ultimately he was also thrown out by his family. They had, I think, reached the end of where they felt that they could continue to work with him. Some of that may have been due to the fact that he had fathered a child. Some of that also may have been due to Mr. Rubalacava's desires to try to prove himself as being an adult.

But I think it's consistent with the pattern of what we've seen with Mr. Rubalacava, which is if he's placed into an environment where he's given the resources to thrive, he can do so. But when he's left

on his own and when he isn't given the support, he turns
to drugs as a way of medicating, and that ultimately
leads down the path towards criminality.

So, Your Honor, I think we can address a lot of those things with mental health treatment. ask for placement at FMC Butner because that was an area where he did thrive, and they have the resources to help provide him the care that he needs. As we cited in our sentencing memo, unfortunately, Your Honor, a long prison stay doesn't help him. What he really needs is quick and ready access to medical care and mental care so he can start to build that tool set. That's why we remind the Court that in the reports Mr. Rubalacava is not a lost cause. He can, in fact, build the skill set But it will take time; it will so that he can thrive. take effort, and it will take a structured environment, which is why we would ask for the FMC.

Your Honor, based upon that, we would ask that the Court consider a downward variance or departure down to the statutory mandatory minimum of 60 months. That will no doubt deter Mr. Rubalacava, also address the issues with regard to general deterrence and actual punishment for the crimes that he's committed, but it would also give us an opportunity to get Mr. Rubalacava into an environment where he can get the mental health

treatment and continuing care that he needs sooner rather than later. So, Your Honor, we would ask for those things.

I know Mr. Rubalacava has the desire to speak to the Court and let you know a little bit about who he is and what's moving him. I'll just note, Your Honor, for the record that Mr. Rubalacava has a number of difficulties when it comes to speaking. So if things start to -- if he needs assistance, he's indicated he'll let me know, and I might be able to pick up for him. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Just one moment. It looks like in Alaska there were efforts to give him treatment, but he kept escaping. That's what it looks like.

MR. GRAY: Your Honor, I think some of those were also treatment related to the incarceration period. But it -- a number of attempts at treatment were just colocated with the jail system.

Some of his best and most profound elements of movement were when he was at places like Holly Hill Mental Health Hospital in Raleigh. That was something where while he's there, he's in a structured environment. The problem is once he gets out of that environment and hasn't had a chance to acquire the skill set, that's where we go off the rails.

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THE COURT: Well, let me hear from the government, and then I'll turn my attention to the defendant, and I'd like to hear from you. But let's hear what the government has to say to the motion for a downward departure or variance.

MS. MENZER: Thank you, Your Honor. Honor, I think that would be highly inappropriate here. The government is clearly sympathetic to the defendant's history. It is clear here; there's two reports from doctors who have all concluded that he does have serious mental health issues. But at the same time, Your Honor, he is a danger to the community. And I think the Court noted it appropriately by saying that there has been efforts made, numerous efforts made by the criminal justice system to help him. And he does -- he escapes, and he doesn't participate. So the specific reason for the departure, I believe Mr. Gray has noted in his sentencing memo, is his emotional and mental health issues was one of them. One was his age, which I would object, Your Honor. I think he's 27 years old. He's --I don't think his age is any -- particularly different than other or similarly situated defendants in a federal courtroom. So I think that would be an inappropriate reason. But in terms of his mental health, I would note for the Court that it's very sad that we have all read

presentence reports that contain very similar sad upbringings. I think that his -- the efforts of the 2 criminal justice system to help him have not been 3 successful, but that was in part, based upon the PSR, it 4 seems in part due to his own fault. His family, it 5 appears, tried to help him, and they've given up. I 6 7 don't think that his particular mental health issues are outside the heartland that you should depart from the 8 quidelines for that reason. 9

THE COURT: So your recommendation to this Court is a sentence somewhere in the range of 77 to 96 months?

MS. MENZER: Yes, Your Honor. I would note, if you'd like me to continue, Your Honor, I think the most important thing here -- this wasn't my case originally. I didn't charge it. And I spent a lot of time over the last couple days reading newspaper reports, reading police reports regarding everything that happened during the riots. We personally experienced coming back down to Raleigh and seeing all the destruction.

I understand that the defendant wasn't part of the original protest, which was meant to be a peaceful protest, and instead it turned into civil unrest. And the reports show that there were, I think,

1 six arsons that were started. As you cited today, the
2 defendant was part of at least three of those, at least
3 three of the fires being set.

I think that we're still being told by counsel that he was told to do these, that he was coerced to do these things. Your Honor, at some point in time -- you know, he didn't just go into these stores one time; he kept going back. When the fires didn't light, he lit something else. When the plant didn't light, he tried to light something else on fire in the restaurant. Then he moved on, as you said, to the dollar store. The dollar store luckily had sprinkler systems. So this is a very serious crime. And the sprinkler systems would extinguish the fire, then they did it again. It wasn't one of these one-off where you've just, oh, gotten excited with everything that was going on, there's a riot going on in downtown Raleigh. It was repetitive over and over again. He moved from one building to the other. He went from the dollar store the Red Hat building. He admitted that he was also in the CVS, but he claimed he didn't do anything, and there was no camera or video to show that he had, so I can't say otherwise, Your Honor. But he was not being pulled into one store and told to do something. think that characterization is just not true. I think

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1 he was an active participant.

I understand, based upon the presentence report, he claims that he was under the influence at the time. But his actions clearly show the Court -- which I think is the most important part in what is so hard about fashioning this sentence -- he is a danger. If I was downtown, which we were told not to go, and there was a curfew set up, he's a person I would be afraid of, Your Honor.

In fashioning a sentence, even if it means he needs to be incarcerated, part of the Court's duty is to protect society. And his criminal history and his actions on the weekend of May 30th show that his incarceration is needed. And it's a sad fact that he has spent his entire adult life back and forth and back and forth.

And the crimes here, Your Honor, you'll see a lot of times when you can read into some of what's going on, they don't seem like that significant of crimes, I mean, but there are -- there are some dangerous things in here. He's had a gun before; he's threatened people; he's unpredictable. This is the type of behavior he showed that night, that he wasn't there for a peaceful protest. He saw havoc going on, and he chose to join in.

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And the Court, in terms of the seriousness of the offense, the crimes that happened that weekend was not just property damage. Police officers were hurt; cars were damaged. One fuels the other one. And not to use a pun, Your Honor, when we're talking about the arson, Your Honor, but that's what happened. And they moved in crowds.

So I think the Court, one, needs to impose a sentence that is sufficient not just to discourage him, but anybody that would get -- take a lawful protest that citizens are allowed to do and turn it into civil unrest which caused millions and millions of dollars of damage throughout the state. So I think for those reasons a sentence within the guidelines is appropriate.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Rubalacava, is there anything you'd like me to know?

THE DEFENDANT: I wrote a speech. If I could read it to you, I'd appreciate it.

THE COURT: Yes.

THE DEFENDANT: I would like to take this opportunity to apologize to the people who I've hurt emotionally and financially. Not a day has gone by I haven't thought of my actions that day. I was in a bad place in my life that day. I was homeless, off of my medication, on drugs, away from my family.

These last months have been a wake-up call.

And honestly, it probably saved my life.

I stand before you now accepting my responsibility for my actions. I'm making no excuses, only letting you know my situation. I would also like to say that my time will be spent working on myself and becoming a better person. I will spend my time, become a better father to my son, a better son to my parents, and a better brother to my sibling.

I hope you all can forgive me and that today can be a step to move forward to build the foundation and the rebuilding of my life and my recovery.

THE COURT: Did you write that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Well, it's well thought out. I hope you can realize those ambitions.

What's so disturbing is this escalation of conduct and the fact that -- the propensity that you demonstrated in Raleigh, it feeds off of basically nine years of your behavior where you demonstrated disrespect for the property rights of others and for authority and for people's efforts to help you, which is something I'm thinking about with respect to your lawyer's arguments about punishment.

But let's go back and let's look at 2012.

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You trespassed, you steal a debit card, and you try to steal a bicycle.

And the next month you're very young, and you steal a car. Then there's a protective order against you -- well, you were 18 when the car theft took place, and you were leading on, I suppose, two 13-year-olds. They were the young ones.

And somebody takes out a protective order against you, and you go to their house, and you ring their doorbell. That's not respectful.

And then you escape from what appears to be a treatment center, and then you steal a van. And you give the police a false name, and that's something you've done several times. And you didn't show any respect for the terms of supervision. And that's back in 2012.

And then you steal from a J.C. Penney. And you come back the next week, and you engage in disorderly behavior; you knock over three mannequins and you damage them.

Just like, in a much smaller way, you go into that restaurant, and you try to set the plant on fire. Just like you go in the Dollar Express and you set a fire, and you're stealing.

Disrespect for your probation officer; you

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0:30:07 1 show up in 2015 with cocaine on your person.

And you're engaging in financial fraud, and you're trespassing.

There is a real need to protect the public from someone as erratic, irresponsible, and bent on committing crime who's been resistant to efforts to help. And there's a compelling need to take into consideration your mental health issues and your upbringing that manifest themselves now. But I don't believe a sentence outside the guideline range is going to accomplish all of the purposes of sentencing here. You're not that young that you should get a break. You've been doing this for almost a decade. And you know right from wrong. And you're calculated and devious.

A sentence of 85 months accomplishes the purposes of sentencing. That's going to protect the public from you for a significant period. That's going to discourage you and others from highjacking a peaceful protest and turning it into a feeding frenzy of destruction.

And let's talk about treatment. I will recommend you to Butner, and I will recommend you for mental health treatment, for further vocational training and education. And I'm going to recommend you for the

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most intensive substance abuse treatment program, and I hope you get in. And I hope do you right. And I hope it helps. I really do. And I really hope the mental health treatment helps.

Now, when you get out of prison you're going to be supervised for three years. You can't break any You can't possess a weapon or drugs. Now, we have law. some other mandatory conditions you'll have to comply with, and we've got some standard ones. Follow the directions of your probation officer. We all want you to succeed. You won't be able to live someplace that hasn't been preapproved, but your officer is going to help you find a place to live. And you're going to have to be truthful and honest when you deal with your officer. You're going to have to work. And your officer is going to help you with that. So it's really a blessing for you; take advantage of it. Don't do what you've done in the state system and show the disrespect that you've done.

And there are some special conditions for you: mental health treatment, drug treatment and detection, cooperating in the collection of DNA. I want you to provide regular reports to your probation officer about your efforts to get a job, keep a job. I don't want you to use alcohol, go to bars; I don't want you to

be around people that are drinking. You'll submit to a 1 search at any time with or without a warrant and by any 2 law enforcement or probation officer of your person, 3 4 your property, your papers, your computer or other electronic communication or storage device upon 5 reasonable suspicion concerning a violation of a 6 7 condition of supervised release or unlawful activity, or by any probation officer in the lawful discharge of that 8 officer's supervisory functions. 9 And you'll make restitution -- it's a lot of 10

And you'll make restitution -- it's a lot of money -- in the amount of \$354,379.22. And that's owed to the Dollar General Express. I'm not going to put interest on it. You'll pay it through the Inmate

Financial Responsibility Program at the drib and drab of \$25 a quarter. And when you get out of prison I'll give you 60 days to get settled, then let's start paying it back at the rate of at least \$50 a month. If your probation officer thinks you can do more or need to do less, the officer has the authority to change that.

You need to support your dependent as well.

So you've got these money obligations; you

can't open up new lines of credit or undertake charges unless you have the permission of your probation officer. And you have to provide your officer financial information like pay stubs, bank account records, that

kind of information when your officer requests. 00:36:03 1 this is all related to the nature of the instant 00:36:08 2 offense, your background and your history, and the need 00:36:10 3 to effectively supervise you. 00:36:13 No fine. 00:36:19 5 00:36:25 All right. Is there anything else, Mr. 6 7 Gray, that I haven't already considered? 00:36:27 MR. GRAY: Your Honor, just to make it as a 00:36:33 8 00:36:37 clear recommendation, we are asking for a recommendation for the Federal Medical Center at Butner as opposed to 00:36:40 one of the other two locations. We're just making that 00:36:43 11 as the recommendation. We understand the BOP ultimately 00:36:47 12 00:36:51 13 will have to make that assessment, but that's what we're 00:36:54 14 requesting. 00:36:57 15 THE COURT: The basis being the mental health issues? 00:37:00 16 MR. GRAY: Yes, Your Honor, the mental 00:37:01 17 health issues as evaluated and determined by the folks 00:37:02 18 who did the evaluation at the Mental Health Center there 00:37:05 19 00:37:08 20 at Butner. 2.1 THE COURT: All right. I will expressly 00:37:08 00:37:11 22 recommend the Federal Medical Center at Butner in the 00:37:16 23 judgment. 00:37:16 2.4 MR. GRAY: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: You're welcome. 00:37:16

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Anything from the government?
00:37:17
        1
                         MS. MENZER: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
00:37:18
        2
                         THE COURT: And the other count against you
00:37:20
        3
            is now dismissed.
00:37:21
                         Mr. Cantafio, any other recommendations from
00:37:24
        5
00:37:27
            your office?
        6
        7
                         THE PROBATION OFFICER: No, Your Honor.
00:37:28
                         THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any
00:37:29
        8
00:37:31
            questions, sir?
        9
00:37:32
       10
                         THE DEFENDANT:
                                           No.
00:37:32
       11
                         THE COURT: Okay. Where are you going to go
            live when you get out of prison?
00:37:34
       12
00:37:36
       13
                         THE DEFENDANT: My aunt.
                                      Where does she live?
00:37:39
       14
                         THE COURT:
00:37:42
       15
                         THE DEFENDANT: At Raleigh.
                         THE COURT: In Raleigh?
00:37:43
       16
                         THE DEFENDANT:
00:37:44
       17
                                          Yes.
                         THE COURT: Were you living with her when
00:37:44
       18
            you were in the riot?
00:37:46
       19
       20
00:37:47
                         THE DEFENDANT:
                                          No.
                         THE COURT: Why not?
00:37:47
       2.1
00:37:48
       22
                         THE DEFENDANT: I was homeless at the time.
00:37:50
       23
            I wasn't trying to listen to her rules.
00:37:55
       2.4
                         THE COURT: So she kicked you out?
       25
                         THE DEFENDANT: Yes, according to my drug
00:37:59
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00:38:00
        1
            use.
                          THE COURT:
                                       Does she want you back?
00:38:01
         2
00:38:03
        3
                          THE DEFENDANT:
                                           Yes.
00:38:05
                          THE COURT:
                                       That's kind. Will you follow
         4
            her rules this time?
00:38:09
        5
                          THE DEFENDANT:
                                           Yes.
00:38:10
         6
        7
                          THE COURT: You see where it gets you if you
00:38:12
            don't.
00:38:14
        8
                                           Yes, ma'am.
00:38:15
        9
                          THE DEFENDANT:
00:38:15
        10
                          THE COURT:
                                       It sounds like you need to put
            her in the corner of the people that want you to
00:38:18
        11
00:38:22
        12
            succeed.
00:38:24
        13
                          You need to get that GED, right?
00:38:26
        14
                          THE DEFENDANT:
                                           Yes.
00:38:29
       15
                          THE COURT: Well, you can appeal if you
00:38:30
       16
            think something is wrong with the sentence or the
            conviction, but you've got to move quickly. A defendant
00:38:32
        17
       18
            doesn't have a lot of time, usually only 14 days from
00:38:35
00:38:40
        19
            the date that the judgment goes on the docket. If you
00:38:42
        20
            can't afford the cost of an appeal, you can apply for
            permission to appeal for free. And if you request, the
00:38:45
        2.1
        22
            clerk will fill out the appeal paperwork for you.
00:38:50
        23
                          Now, if you're lucky enough to get into some
00:38:54
00:38:57
       24
            of these programs that I've recommended you for in
00:39:01
        25
            prison, are you going to do it?
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00:39:03
        1
                        THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
00:39:04
        2
                        THE COURT: Good. All right.
                        Well, I'll put you back in custody. Thank
00:39:08
        3
           you very much.
00:39:10
        4
                        THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.
00:39:12
        5
        6
                        (Concluded at 2:54 p.m.)
        7
        8
        9
                              CERTIFICATE
       10
       11
               I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
            from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled
       12
       13
           matter.
       14
           /s/ Tracy L. McGurk
       15
                                                     1/19/2022
       16
           Tracy L. McGurk, RMR, CRR
                                                        Date
       17
       18
       19
       20
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